THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

THE ORIENTAL ARMY USED UP.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

Brazil Trying to Take Advantage of Uruguay.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN THE ALLIED COUNCILS.

URUGUAY RECONCILED WITH CHILE.

LOOSL REVOLUTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

&c.

OUR BUENOS AYRES CORRESPONDENCE.

BURNOS AYRES, S. A., July 12, 1866.

MOW PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

For the last two weeks warlike affairs have gone for ward with a most deliberate slowness. The allies are well situated between morasses, so that a surprise will be

many disadvantages in case they desired to advance, and so in full reach of the sixty eight pounders with shich the Paraguayans have been practising for some wil deeper all around it. The only horses that can be red are unbroken and fresh from the pastures; they not draw nor can they eat grain and there is no grass, Chat they are as useless as perishable.

BEAVY LOSSES IN STOCK BY THE ALLIES.

orses, and of all that number not one now appears. The embargo 7,000 tamed horses and mules accustomed to order was received here with great consternation, as this ca.d., and the valuation at which the government takes saddle horses is \$20, and draught horses at \$30, silver.

order usued some time ago here demands 3,000 horses and 200 mules from this city; from the rest of the prowince, 1,000 horses; from the province of Santa Fe, 1,000 horses and 500 mules; from Entre Rios, 500 horses and ramme decided upon in the meeting of military chiefs ad Cabinet officers and plenipotentiaries recently assem-

and Cabinet officers and plenipotentiaries recently assembled at headquarters. Minister Octaviano (Brazilian) and Senor Costa, of the National Cabinet here, were present. Rumors ran that peace was to be considered, but as no one was found to propose it the subject did not some up. The topic was the most vigorous prosecution of the war. All the steamers for transport were ordered ocarry wounded and sick down the river, and to carry borase back.

The report I forwarded of one Romero, a Paraguayan who deserted his friends during the battle of the 24th of June, with one hundred and thirty men, proves partly introe. I wrote you that be had again passed back, proving himself a spy. This Romero has not yet passed, but one Martinez should have been spoken of an anwing done so. He deserted the Paraguayans on June 23, and, coming into the camp of the allies, he told of the intended attack on the 24th, but he said the chief force of the attack would be on the left wing, and behold it occarsed on the right wing. A few days afterwards he abandoned the generous hospitality of the allies, and repaired to the starving wretchedness he professed to have left.

phenomone the generous hospitality of the allice, and repaired to the starving wrethedness he professed to have
left.

Fort Curupaiti still stands, almost dismantled and
seseried, for Lopez has taken its large guns and most of
the Bellaco awamp. It is from Curupaiti, distant
some eight leagues—that Lopez borrowed his sixty-eight
pounders, with which his men practise rilide gun firing,
saily, taking for target the tents of the allied commanders.

On some days they lessen the number of effective
alites by one hundred, and again they do but little harm
for a sew days. Not long since General Flores had a
pheli burst under his saddle in his tent while he was
strung; another day his tent was demoished just after
he had stepped out, and later a musket bail out off the
strap of his sword as he was giving, an order. Some descrears have indicated the location of the commander's
tents. These describes must have been Paraguayan
presoners, who, after the surrender at Uruguays, were
pressed into the allied army. The Paraguayans seem to
have an epicial hostility to the Brazilians and Brazilian
léaders, seldom firing wantonly on Argentines. General
Flores, though a Uruguayan, commands the van guard,
shielsy composed of Brazilians.

On June 19 and 20 the history of three hundred
of we hundred miles. Lopez has spread his tents of
coupation on and across the road to Humaita. The
hard thoughes uruguayan desant of three hundred
of the hundred miles. Lopez has spread his tents of
coupation on and across the road to Humaita. The
hard thoughes uruguayan commands they are not yet half
way to Humaita; men and guns are stuck deep in the
mud; they have not a blade of grass nor one bead of
action or o' cabbage, except as they bring it, at high
prices and dear rates, from a distance of three hundred
of the hundred miles. Lopez has spread his tents of
coupation on and across the road to Humaita. The
hard words are reserved as they bring it, at high
prices and dear rates, from a distance of three hundred
of the hundred miles. Lopez has sp

on June 19 and 20 the Faraguayans displayed fine buttles with rifled cannon, performing then some of bose feats about General Flores' tent. The aliles replied this twelve-pounders, and blew up a wagon with amuniton, but did little else.

On June 24 the Parag ayans placed eight more heavy

sally.

'm June 28 they erected a watch tower that overlooks the hole field of both armies, and defies the finest sharpshating of the alites. The latter were first supplied wit a tower. Of late the exposed Brazillans have been very bosy in raising parapets and in sinking paral-lake protect them from the incressant fire of the Paral-lake protect them from the incressant fire of the Paral-

the protect them from the incossant fire of the Paragusans.

This order that the property of the paragusans.

The surmy will soon have a poor show of old generals. Thesturn of General Flores home is announced to take placin about a month; Generals Netto and Sampayo is vivery recently died, and General Caceros, of the Corrates militia, has retired on his laurela (?) A great chair must occur among the chief commanders.

Geral Sampayo, Brazilian, was among the missing at the bale of the 24th of May, and was afterwards found severy wounded. He was brought to this city and died is the way. His funeral was very grand. The Brazilia General Natu has been at the bale of the 24th of May, and was very grand. The Brazilia General Natu has been at the same of the s

Busnos Avars, July 14, 1866.

TROTELEBREWING RETWEEN BRAZEL AND UNUGUAY. The newspapers of Uruguay also inform us that Brazil b proceedingto make heavy reclamations of Uruguay. This is done n time of war; both countries have their armies fighting a foreign and common fee; the govern ment is not et fully established since the revolution affected by the aid of Brazil; and, besides, it has no money to pay, just claim and no army to resist an unjust It is orinous, and many fear that it is only the prejude to a thing possession of that country by Bra-sil. This is a small that has been predicted by many that was attempting the overthrow of the legal governmen and mone, some do not believe the Brazilian government captie of such wanton folly as to prese

these maters at his time. We shall see. Concerning these Brazilian reclamations, says a Mon-Sevideo paper, we now see Brazilian policy once for all in its trie light. A government that pretends to be Priendly, werwhere us with kindly protestations, and altimately comes dwn with demands, too truly reveals chimately comes dwn with demands, too truly reveals what has ben the traditional policy of Brazil. While the triple allance issuandering the best blood of our sittress in a var the brings gain to every one but our paleses. Brazil sends in her reclamations to us. Our satesmen can judge of the manuvres of the Amarils and the Paranhas of the empire. We all regretted the ppointment of Senty Don Antres Lamas as Minister to reall, and two montes only elapse until an energy is made to embroil us wose than ever. Such is Brazilian salay.

policy!

E. P. Lustaria, the Chiesa Minister who left Montedees so much offended ast year, because that governgent would not allow Chiesas to take prizes it to be
adged, is about to return. The warm sympathy of
conterided Uniqueny with Chile, as against Spain, has
prepared the way for reconciliation. Apolocies and conplignants, tousteand champague will arrange affairs as
well as ever.

The province of Catamarca has been getting up a little war on its own account. Governor Manbeum has one the good will of most of the people, and a Colonic Cordoba been assured the leadership of the malcontents,

Both parties have taken the field with moors, and searly all the territory of the province is already in the hands of the revolutionary party. Thiese Governor Matheelis is powerfully aided, and see, he may find. The Governor of the province of Foruman has refused to help him, and the national governions has not a man nor a house to space.

PROFESCIAL ISAN AND IMMORATION SCHEMS.
The government of the province of Santa Fé has authorized a loan from citizens after the style of the loan in the United States during the war. It is to be taken at par and to bear six per cent interest, and at redemption ten per cent premium. The bonds are redeemation in public lands at the minimum rates of \$300 to \$400, silver, per aguire league, oblighing the purchaser to occupancy and to cultivate the ground.

The same province has also set apart a range of about four thousand five hundred square inflict for the occupancy of immigrants. The term are highly favorable indeed to the immigrants, consisting chiefly in the grant of a town lot and a farm plat of eighty across free and exemption from taxes for five years.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—DUT DOCK.

exemption from taxes for five years.

INTERNAL INFREVENENTS—DET BOKK.

A company has been organized at Providence, Rhode Island, for the purpose of establishing a dry dock at San Fernando, near this city. It is said that Governor Sprague is one of its chief stockholders, They will soon send a suite of steamers for these rivers. It has a fine field here, having only English built vessels and Italian captains to compete with. The Oriental, the most popular boat in South America, is the only exception. She was built in Boston, and is owned by Messrs, Savory & Co., or New York, is donn a fine business on the route between this city and Montevideo. She is the finest steamer that ever came to these waters, and is very popular.

She is the finest steamer that ever came to these waters, and is very popular.

AN OLD "PANISH LAW LIBERATES A MURDERESS.

A certain Clarinda Zarracan killed her husband ten years ago and was suitenced to be shot but had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. At this time it is discovered that by an old Spanish law up person can be imprisoned for more than ten years, so that she roceives her liberty.

Mr. Melville S. Bagley, of Massachusetts, well known in South America as the inventor of a tonic bitters called "Hesperidina," was married a few days ago to one of our flaest young ladies.

GENERAL DAVIS TILLSON ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Radicals Seek a Lion, but Entch a Tartar. The radicals of Knox county, Me., lately held a con-

vention, and, having been entertained by severai of their orators with the common clapitap of the party at present regarding the barbarism of the Southern people, invited General Tillson, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to address them. The Boston Post contains the following

present regarding the barbarism of the Southern people, invited General Tillson, of the Preedmen's Bureau, to address them. The Boston Post contains the following account of his speech:—

General Davis Tillson was in town. General Tillson is well known throughout the land as the able Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Georgia. He served with great distinction through the war, and held independent commands in Eastern Tennessee and other States of the Union. He is a gentleman, a patriot and a soidier. This "Union" Convention thought this a good opportunity to bolster up their failing fortunes by exhibiting this distinguished man in the attitude of a defender of Congressional partisanship, and a denouncer of the President. They extended to him an invitation to address the convention, which the General accepted. How terrible was their disappointment! How grievous their sorrow! They found him a patriot instead of a partisan, a true lover of his country, preferring solely its interests and laboring to promote peace and harmony throughout its whole extent and among all its varied people.

The General said he was not there to make a political speech; he had devoted himself wholly to deing his duty and trying to alleviate the sufferings of the people of the South and make the Bureau an instrument of good for both the whites and the blacks. At the close of the war there were none in Georgia disposed to give the negro any rights; the relations and duties of the races to each other were none in Georgia disposed to give the negro any rights; the relations and duties of the races to each other were none in Georgia disposed to give the negro any rights; the relations and duties of the races to each other were none in Georgia disposed to give the negro any rights; the relations and duties of the intelligent people of the State had entrely changed in that respect, and to-day laws stood upon their statute books of their own voluntary adoption giving negrose equal civil rights with the whites, and in their high

still determined to be good, law-abiding citizens, and he had no doubt that to-day they were for all practical purposes as loyal to the government as any men North. Persons from the North are perfectly safe among them, provided only that they conduct themsolves with the common prudence of gentlemen.

While speaking of the President, in answer to an interrogatory of one of the members as to "How's Andy?" without distinctly stating whether or not he was his carnest supporter, he said he believed in his heart the President intended to do what was right. He paid a high compliment to the intense loyalty of the men of East Tennessee, and said he thought a majority of them would be found to be supporters of the President's policy.

Tennessee, and said he shought a majority of them would be found to be supporters of the President's policy.

The General paid a high compliment to the ability and integrity of General Howard, and said that in the management of the Bureau the President, Howard and himself entirely agreed.

RADICAL DISCONDENT.

The speech, which was in conversational style, was quite lengthy and exceedingly interesting. I cannot, of course, undertake to report any but a few of the prominent feaures of it, and that imperfectly, but the semi-ment sare, I think, correct. It felt like a wet blanket upon our friends who had just listened to an intensely radical speech just suited to them from Deputy Collector Simontoo, of Camden. Not a mark of appliance, not a cheer could these Union loving people best-w upon their gailant fellow citizen. All was silence as of the grave, only broken when some brother in a mournful tone proposed some interrogatory to click, if possible, some more favorable information.

Sprague, of the Democral and Fee Post, was particularly lugarious, and attempted to corner the General by cling instances of cruelty and barbarity particularly justicious, and attempted to corner the General by cling instances of cruelty and barbarity particularly and had no doubt the others might be greatly enagger steed. In any event they were very exceptional cases.

At the close of the speech the convention separated in sience. None of the customary enthusiasm or cheers. The calm, candid speech of the General continues the continues of the customary enthusiasm or cheers. The calm, candid speech of the General continues that they could not doubt, was the true state of affairs in the continues of the customary enthusiasm or cheers.

ELECTION DAY IN VERMONT.

The Vermont election takes place to-day. It is generatly conceded that the radicals will carry the State The campaign has been prosecuted without much excitement. The election is of considerable importance, inasmich as the Logislature now to be chosen will elect the United States Senators in place of Solomon Forte and Jacob Collamer, both decensed. The candidates for State offices on the radical ticket are Paul Dhingham, of Waterbury, for tovernor, A. B. Gardner, of Bennington, for Lieutenant Governor, and John A. Page, of Montpeller, for Treasurer. The conservative caudidate for Governor is Carles N. Davenport, of Wilmington; for Lieutenant Governor, D. C. Linsiev, of Burlington; for Treasurer, L. H. Noyes, of Hyde Park. The candidates for Congressional honors are:—First District—Frederick E. Woodbridge (rad.), Samuel Wells (dem.) Second District—Luke Pollard (rad.), Charles M. Chase (dem.) Third District—Forter Baxter and Romee H. Hoyt (rad.), and Waide Brigham (dem.) The split among the radical of the third district is on personal grounds. I may result in the choice of a conservative, A majority of all votes is required for an election at the first balloting, but a plurality will elect at a subsequent trial. The campaign has been prosecuted without much excite-

The Alleged Embezzlement of Securities from Duncan, Sherman & Co. Before Judge Barnard. Surr. 3.—In the Matter of Louis Colin.—Upon the hear-

SETT. 3.—In the Matter of Louis Colin.—Upon the hearing of this case before Judge Dowlind, the accused was
committed for trial in default of bail for \$20,000. Write
of certionari and habeas corpus were issued by Judge
Barnard, for the purpose of discharging the defendant
and samitting him to a more moderate amount of bail.
The write were returnable this morning. Mr. Edwin
James, counsed for the accused, staled to the court that
the District Attorney had seen the evidence in the case,
and thought that bail in the amount of \$7,000 was sufficient. This amount being given, the defendant was
discharged, and the write dismissed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THERE WITHIT DOES A BOOK CONTROL WATER TO SHEET

STAUBING WITE A SWORD - Ann Molton and Dichael McCurry live at No. 25 Roosevelt street, but the house seems quite too small to contain both of them. That such is the case is shown in the fact that yes enday morning Michael, in a fit of auger, selzed and ficurished a large sword with which he stabbed Ann in the arm, indicting a severe wound. Michael was arrested by an officer of the Fourth precinct, and Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs for trial.

per ter, superintendent of the steamer Flambeau, lying at pier 30 Aout river, yestertay caused the arrest of Thomas E. Haley, a boatman, on the charge of stealing a quantity of cotion, it being a part of the cargo. Poter Thompson, of the barge butchen, saw the prisoner in a small boat row near the Flambean and receive the cotton, which was pitched overboard from the steamer by an unknown man. Justice Hogan committed Haley to the Tombs for trial.

day evening a difficulty occurred at the boarding house of John McDonaid, 51 Washington street, between the proprietor and Thomas Redmond, a bearder, in relation proprietor and Thomas Redmond, a bearder, in relation to some money matters. Angry words ensued and blows followed, during which it is alleged that Redmond seized a large butcher knife and stabbed McDonald in the groin and calf of the leg, inflicting very serious wounds. Redmond was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-seventh precinct, and yesterday Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs till McDonald shall be able to appear and make a complaint against him. The knife used by the prisoner was secured by the officer making the arrest, Redmond was formerly a soldier, but has been discharged from the service.

hotel thief recently arrested on the charge of stealing

ribbed of about \$20 in fractional currency, silver coin

likely see will say no. Ask him if he has over met in his journeyings to and fro through the city a man apparently about thirty-live or forty years of age, with a bright eye and an intelligent face, shorn of his fair proportions, having lost both legs from just above the knee, making a seemingly puinful and tedious progress through the streets, in a sort of a sitting position, using his arms as stitls, his hands protected by leather gloves, wearing a short duty looking jacket and a little round skull cap with a small peak. Ten to one, if he resides in the city, he will say he has met such a ligure frequently, and if inclined to speak of his own charitable deeds may add that his sympathy being excited by the man's appearance, he has frequently bestowed a gratuity upon the, as he supposed, deserving object, but somebody was telling him the other day that the fellow was rich. That "fellow" is Joseph Epstein. Strangers visiting the city and meeting Joseph, who in his peregrinations does not avoid the places where they congregate, generally have their hearts moved to rity and their purse strings loosened at sight of so much, as they think, suffering. It is different with policemen. An experience among the criminals and mendicants of a city like this rather dulls the sense of unadvised commisseration. Consequently when officer No. 30s, of the Nineteenth precinct, saw Joseph on Fifth avenue on Sunday, shout one o'clock, with his heat in his band soliciting alms, No. 398 recollected that there was a law against begging, and arrested Joseph. Yesterday morning Joseph was brought before Justice Kelley. No. 388 testified that he had known him as a beggar for the last six years, and Joseph was consequently committed as "an idle person without any visible means of support" and as a percon "wandering abroad and placing himself in the public highway to beg." Being a notorious offender, and as such, in the language of the statute, "an improper person to be sent to the poorhouse," he was, pursuant to the provisions of the statut

CUTING AFFAIR -About eight o'clock P. M. on Sun-Seventh and Eighth avenues, in which three young Irishmen, named Hugh Leddy, Owen Smith and Edward Irishmen, named Hugh Leddy, Owen Smith and Edward Devlin, were slightly cut with small pocket knives. It is stated that the three men named were passing along Thirty-second street in company with one McCormick, and arriving at the spot where the affray occurred McCormick mot his brother, who appeared to have been badly beaten. He immediately charged a party of Germans, who had just emerged from Gunckel's saloon, with having done it, whereupon the Germans made an indiscriminate attack on the Irishmen, using knives as stated. Officer No. 73 arrested several of the parties and took them to the Twentieth precinct. Yesterday Jacob Hines and Jacob Vitt, two of the Germans, were taken before Justice Dodge and held to answer—Hines in two cases, bail \$600.

Base Ball is Court.—The parties brought before Justice Town.

BASE BALL IN COURT .- The parties brought before Jus

judicial functions at Jefferson Market Police Court, p place of Justice Ledwith, who has retired, at least tells porarily, from the bench.

Colonel James C. Burnham.
This well known citizen of New York deed on the 2d nst., about eleven o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Frederick A. Tailcott, Esq., at Invost, near Fort Washington. Colonel Resolution was appointed December 3, 1846, Major of Weed B. Burnett's New Yek near Fort Washington. Colonel Burnett's New Yok
Volunteers (Second New York Infantry), raised for the
war in Mexico, and served with the command as Majt
from Yora Cruy so Charabrase. In the angacement a
this place or August 20, 1847, Colonel Burnett was of
severedy wounded as compended him to leave the service.
Was afterwards, we believe, made Superintendent of
the United States dry dock in course of construction a
Polladelphia. He was succeeded in command of the regment by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Baxter, and Majer
Burnham was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel Baxer
was mortally wounded in the assault on Chapulepec,
September 13, 1847, and died on the 17th of the ame
month. The command of the regiment they devived on
Lieutenant Colonel Burnham who was primoted to date
from September 18, 1847, and he les the frailment
through the several battles around of city of facial
from September 18, 1847, and he les the frailment
through the several battles around of city of facial
fle was distinguished for gallantry is home after the war
had closed and was received with night honor.
Colonel Burnham subsequently became they Marshal e
New York, under Fernando Wood's administration a
Mayor, and was a promiteent man politically for several
years. He was among the last surviving officers of the
New York regiments in Mexico.

Rev. Israce P. Howells.

Rev. Israe P. Howell,
Pastor of St. Mary's church, Elizabeth, N. J., died on
Friday last at Stroudsburg, Pa., where he had gone to recuperate his health. He was a native of Philadelphia recuperate his health. He was a native of riminacipita, and was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetts-burg, Md. He was ordained at Fordhum, by the late Archbishop Rughes, and was sent on his missionary career to Elizabeth, where he officiated for twenty-three years. He died of pulmonary consumption, in the fluy seventh year of his age. He had long been connected with religious and oducational establishments, several of which he founded.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES AT CRUTCH.-Two for robes having been stolen a few days since from the residence of Mr. R. M. Frost, at Croton, officer Reider, of that place, took the matter in hand and proceeded to the water side, took the matter in hand and proceeded to the water side, where he saw a sailboat riding at anchor. Conjecturing that something was wrong there—the craft being a strange one to him—the efficer searched it and found the robes, with other property, undoubtedly stolen, in a box in the hold. A full set of berglaris tools was found upon one of the two men on board, who gave their assues as John Smith and Augustus Fife, besides a large amount of counterfest intoney. They were committed for trial by Justice Smith at Sing Sing yesterday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cary TAX SALE .- A large amount of real estate, situated in different parts of the city, was sold yesterday at the City Hall, at twelve M., in default of payment by the owners of the sums assessed thereon for grading, flarging, &c. According to the conditions of sale the various lots were knocked down to the persons who offered to take them for the lowest term of years, and who paid the amount of the assessments, interest and charges on them. At the end of two years from the date of sale leases will be given for the period for which the property was sold, unless redeemed within that time by the owners. In the latter case the buyers will have their money returned with interest at fourteen per cent. The catalogue embraced eight hundred and eighty different items, some of which comprised from three to ten houses and lots. There were not more than a dozen persons present at the sale, and the property was bought for terms of from six years to one thousand years. The sale was adjourned " half-past one to noon to-day.

Where Were the Polyth Between twelve and one o'clock, yesterday, two men engaged in a fight at the to take them for the lowest term of years, and who paid

o'clock, yesterday, two men engaged in a fight at the corner of Fefry and Jacob streets. The combatants condition, and being from the Emerald Isle were quite pugnacious. They were pretty equally matched, and consequently fought with determination. It was give and take with them, rough and tumble, for upwards of helf an hour, when their faces were pounded almost to a jelly, the blood streaming from their wounds, yet they stood up to their work until they both fell exhausted. The affair brought together a crowd of two or three hundred persons, who instead of preventing a breach of the peace actually encouraged the combatants to renewed efforts. A strange fact in connection with this affair is that the locality is one of the most frequented in the lower part of the city, and within a few hundred yards of a station hous; yet not a police officer knew of the affair till the parties had been taken away by their friends.

gers per steamer Manhattan, which arrived at this port on Wednesday last, brought with him a sod of turf about the size of a common brick, which is over a hundred years old and which is preserved with religious care. It once formed a portion of the old Augustinian church in the city of Limerick, and was used as part of the materials required near the erection of the altar, and was probably used, as in other buildings at that time, to prevent damp and insure a dry receptacle for articles of precious metals or other valuables. It was found, with a number of others similar in size and shape, some years aso, by workmen engaged in pulling down portions of the old church wall, and is regarded by its owner as possessing considerable historic value, and is to the Irish in this city quite a curiosity from their green isle.

The Statements of the Innocesses—The Doc Pound

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS-THE DOG POUND Closer. -The business of the public dog pound at the foot of East Twenty-fifth street, was closed on last Saturday, according to an edet of the powers that be. There were received at the pound in cleven week, since the 18th of June, when it was opened, 4,819 dogs, one hundred of which were redeemed; the remainder, about 4,700, were drowned. Alas, poor Tray!

A CONFEDERATE COLONEL IN TROUBLE.—Colonel Ives, company to the stage of Geographics.

formerly Engineer-in-Chief on the staf of General Lec and Aid-de-camp to Jeff. Davis, and educated at West Point some few years ago, had his reputation damaged by the circulation of a story, which stated that he had by the circulation of a story, which stated that he had outraged a young lady of good family, and thereby endangered her life. Since the circulation of this story the Colonel has been residing in England, of which country he is now a cläzen. He lately returned to New York, where the scandal has again been revived. Colonel Ives was yesterday proceeding down Wall street when a constable attempted to arrest him. A mob immediately collected, from which the Colonel only escaped by delivering himself into the hands of a policema. Again, while in Spring street, he was surrounded by a crowd—principally composed of Irish—who gave vent to their feelings by hooting, &c., and might have resorted to violence but that the Colonel hastily retreated to Paige's Hotel. He there addressed the crowd, declaring himself innocent of the charges preferred against him, and succeeded in convincing them of his guiltiesnoses. The lady implicated in this declares herself ready to affirm under eath the whole story false. Colonel Ives married a sister of Raphael Semmes.

Reported Organization of A Radical Armed Conspiracy—Alarming Measures of Governor Fletcher, &c.

From the St. Louis Dipatch, August 31.]

We yesterday stated that arms were being shipped from the State storehouse, in this city, to interice parts of the State, by order of Gevernor Fletcher, for the partypose, as we have good reason to believe, of arming the bodies of partisans whem the Governor has lawlessly organized. We have size recently called attention to the existence of armed and organized companies of persons at several poins in the interior, who beast of authority derived from Governor Fletcher for their movements; and to the drilling of negro troops in this city and other places in St. Louis county. Not a word of denial of these statements has been uttered by those organs which are ever ready to defend the Governor's reputation. They have admitted them by their silence, because they could not deny them.

All these warlike preparations are conducted in the secrecy that is ever invoked to hide conscious guilt. There are no public orders issued. There are no public and open movements made. The negro troops in St. Louis drill at night, and the arms are shipped from the State storehouse at midnight, as if the deed would not bear the honest light of day. The manocurres resemble the preparations of a crew of pirates for a deadly attack upon an unsuspecting merchantum, or a band of assassins for an assault upon a peaceful traveller. They are too significant to need an explanation. They interpret themselves. They betoken the existence of a traitor conspiracy in official circles in Missouri for an organized resistance to federal authority, and the subjection of the people of the State to an enslavement more intolerable than any we have yet experienced.

Important Measure-Police Powers Conferred

A very important point has been gained by the new street contractor, Judge Whiting, in obtaining police powers for the foremen of the different wards. Accordling to this arrangement any person throwing file or gar-bage in the street will be liable to be arrested by the em-ploye's of the street cleaning department wistout having to call in the assistance of the police, or the formality of a warrant. The judges of the different cutte have also assured the department that they will del severely with all violations of the law in regard to the condition of the streets. When such cases are brought before them the culprits need expect no mercy. Sugfare the initiatory proceedings of the contemplate reform in street cleaning.

BROOKLYN INTRLIGENCE.

FATAL RESULT of A Boys' Figur. - A boy named John Hays, whose is deer is poundmaster of the Eighth ward, was severed beaten by another boy, named Charles Foley, is fast July, who, it is alleged, knocked him down and sicked him in the head in such a brutal manner that young Hays was confined from the effects of the injuyoog Haya was confined from the effects of the inju-es until Sunday last, when he breathed his last. The youth who beat Haya is said to enjoy a good character for steadiness, and is the only support of his widowed mother. Upon the occasion of the assault the son of the poundmaster was engaged in driving off two geats, the property of Mrs Foley, when the son, becoming enraged, chastised the deceased, to the result of which the doctor attributes the cause of his death. Foley has been arrested, and the Coroner will cause a post mortam examination to be held on the body of the de-ceased.

democratic ward of Brooklyn, the Twelfth, is m ato line with the other wards of this city in support of the statesmanlike and noble policy of the President The hall of the Democratic Central Club of the Twelfts The hall of the Democratic Central Club of the Twelfth was crowded to excess on Saturday night by citizens favorable to the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson, and for the purpose of organizing themselves into a adhieson club. Mr. P. D. O'Sullivan occupied the chair, and Martin D. Murphy was appointed Secretary. Resolutions expressive of confidence in the Executive, and Pledging him the earnest support of the organization vere adopted unanimously. The Twelfth is a strong ward, and will, no doubt, give upwards of a thousand majority for the Johnson ticket in the approaching campaign.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Parade of the Ununiformed Militia. The first Monday in September of each year is the day act apart by the militia law of the State of New York for

the drill and parace of the ununiformed militia, when all able-bodied citizens who have been enrolled between the sges of 18 and 45, who have not filed their exemptions, are required to assemble fully armed and quipped at the designated piace of assembly in their specific company districts. This is the requirement this law, but the parade itself is a grand farce, judging the the manner in which the business was conducted this gity and Brooklyn yesterday. But few notices dignatibe any point of assembly, which are supposed the posted in Considerous places, having made their alparance, many who were desirous of fulfilling the law answering at roll-signers having made their alparance, many who were desirous of fulfilling the law answering at roll-signer number of "enroll" treated the whole affair a capital joke, and paid not the least attended to confuse the posted of the paid and paid not the least attended to the ord. Many officers whose duty it was to it. to the ord. Many officers whose duty it was to it. to the gath Reserve corps were themselves non eight the gath Reserve corps were themselves non eight the point of the roll of the continuous content of their summand had skedaddied or gone over to the enemacobe neighboring liquor store), and consoled themselves, doubt, with the proud thought that they had do the whole duty upon this auspicious occasion, a were perfore exempt from all fines which are impacted by we on delinquents upon parade. In Brook the turn's was desidedly slim, with rare exception in every type the city. In New York it was little here, the turn't had every measure indeed. The law inspections of theirs, will, no doubt, receive early futfication of theirs, will, no doubt, receive early indeed themselves.

THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

Disnatrons Confingration Attended by Ter-rible Explosions—Government Property De-atroved—Accidents and Incidents.

Early yesterday morning the inhabitants of Watertown and the surrounding country were startied out of their propricty by a series of explosions which took pines at the Watertown Arsenal, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of valuable property. The explosions were heard for many miles around. The long, heavy, rumbling report, as is fell upon the practised ear, told at once that a fearful explosion had taken place. Distinctly was this report heard in the streets of Boston, and though no telegraph could be reached by the officers of the post to communicate the intelligence, it was speedily known that the explosion was at the Watertown Arsenal. Excitement was rife at once, and all the thoroughfares leading to the scene of disaster were thronged with impatient men and women anxious to be first on the ground to witness the wreck and ruins.

ness the wreck and ruins.

ARRIVAL AT THE SCENE OF DIRASTER.
On arriving at the scene of destruction our report
amid the excitement and wreck of matter, immedia
commenced to inquire into the cause of the explos
and sain all other information connected with
disaster.

and sain all other information connected with the disaster.

It appears that the alarm of the was given by the sentinel at twenty min despeat four o'clock. The fire was first discovered in the building situated in the northeast corner of the premises, adjuining the road. When the alarm was given the building was locked and the fire was burning briskly in the centre. Smoke was issuing through the roof and windows. This building was stored with lumber, which had also taken fire, and when the door was opened the newly created draught famed the whole line a volume of flame which bid defiance to all efforts to stay its progress. The fire then communicated to an adjuining brick building, containing about seventy-five tous of saltpetre. After burning for some five or ten minutes

ten minutes

THERE EXPLOSIONS

OCCUPIED IN TABLE AND INCOME.

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OCCUPIED IN TABLE AND INCOME.

THE INTERIOR INCOM

quarters.

THE FIRE BELIEVED TO BE THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

From the fact that the building was locked, and a sentinel stationed at the building, it is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary. The utmost caution had been excepted here by the officers in charge of the Arsenal, a fire drill of the men having been had on the afternoon previous.

of the post, from Colonel Kingsbury down, were on the ground immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with the createst energy. Great credit is given to Engine Company No. 10 and Hose No. 8, of Bestot, by the officers of the post for their active exertions. A constant stream of water was thrown upon the flames from the steam of water was thrown upon the flames from the steam engine of the machine shop, under the charge of master machinist Appleton.

The principal loss by this disaster is in lumber and ammunition cheets destroyed, Mr. A. T. Brewer, master carpenter and carriage maker, informed us that not less than 1,40,000 feet of the best kind of pine lumber was destroyed, 500,000 feet of which was stored in the building in which the fire originated. The lumber was valued at \$107,000. Only 130 of the 630 ammunition cheets were saved.

valued at \$107,000. Only 130 of the 630 ammunition chests were saved.

The concussion of the explosion riddled the windows of the immeuse storehone—130 by \$40—situated south and on a imo with the onlidings burned; The top of the chimney of the old foundry was also toppled over, the bricks smashing in the roof and doing other damage. The dibrit of the explosion lies scattered over the grounds, telling the story of destruction.

NARROW FRCAPY.

Charles Greeg, clerk in the Paymaster's Department, narrowly escaped with his life. He was in one of the adjoining outdings at the time of the explosion, and was in the most uncremonious manner hustled into the street. His insuries are not serious. Three soidiers of duity, named William Ring, John Timmons, and George Callan, were knocked down by the explosion, receiving only a vilight brushing. It is a miracle that no lefe was lost, cotaldering the extensive nature of the explosion, and the sumpler of persons employed on the premises.

THE SALTPETER.

The building in which the saltpetre was stored was a small brick building 40:20, situated between the two large lumber accounts, divided by a drive-way through the middle in one side was the mass of saltpetre, on the other a large into of garaffine—a composition between tar and was, being very much like spermacetti, used as a lubricator.

od was of the choicest description. The buildings were valued at \$5,000 and about \$2,500 worth dow glass and sathes were broken.

Shinship were previded for the firemen and the fire many hears worked hard, long and by to areast the progress of the devouring elections of the firemen were considered. of of the explosion broke in the window sashes iouse occupied by Mr. Roach, on the opposite atrest running north of the building, and also the glass in the dyeworks belon-say to Mr. Freeman, a few hundred yards further off on

Dist as we were leaving the grounds Colonel Kingshur as making stremuous efforts to organize a working force o remove insular and to do such work with home an anime as the occasion might demand. Several of the octon fertners results volunteered and the Colone Boston fretzen readily volunteered and the Colom-probably had no difficulty in securing the requisite force. The alarm from box twenty-five yesterday morasi-was given by Chief Engineer Damrell, for the purpose calling out steam engine No. 10 and hose No. 8 to pro-ceed to the scane of conflagration.

In the St. Louis Republican of August 29, appeared a long letter by Major General John Pope to Judge d. Bright Smith, of Denver, Colorado, in which the potter of the government towards the Indian tribes is disc system, but thinks the Indians should not be pushed or and on into the wilderness, but located nearer sources of cheap supply of food. The following paragraph summs

rises his scheme:—

"I propose, however, when the Indians are once collected together to be placed on a reservation, to remo e them entirely from the country in which they have lived; to carry them to the rear instead of to the front of advaning emigration; to march them toward instead of from the sources of cheap supplies; to place them in the view lity of a society and institutions well organized and well administered, where there is a sound public sentiment, and where the laws are equally enforced against all of femiers; where the Indian, secure under the protection of the law, and certain of punishment for any wrong deposit of the law, and certain of punishment for any wrong deposit of his own, neither depredates nor is depredated upon where feelings of kindness and humanity toward the indian are entertained, and not bitter and relentless had where the Indian can be subjected under the best continuous tools the influences of civilization and Christianity and where his return to his own country is forever hopeless, laxing free and open to the occupation of civilized man the great region which the Indian has the vacated."

SINGULAR FANCIES OF A LUNATIC.

[From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencor, 31st ult.]
Adolph Ballooff, a German, was a soldier in Captain
Ewald Over's company of the Sixth West Virginia Inlantry, and was discharged after three years' faithful
service, on the 29th of September, 1864. All went well,
until some time age his relatives and friends were much
afflicted to discover him manifesting unmistakable signs
of insanity.

afflicted to discover him manifesting unmistakable signs of meanity.

Adolph's case is melancholy enough, but some of his fances are as ride clous as can well be imagined. For fustance, he takes a notion sometimes that he is the man in the moon, and takes in the most extravagant manner about the imbabitants and productions of that famous globe; then again, he believes his home is in the very centre of the sin, which he considers the place where good men go when they "kick the bucket' here below.

Quite recently he fancied that his sister was in the habit of changing to a rat or a mouse, and in this shape eating up all the bread and cheese about the house. To prevent the loss of foot he undertook to exterminate the "rat," and might have succeeded had not timely assistance to the frightened gri arrived. Again, he claims to be a relative to the King of Bavaria, who, he states, has despatched a ship to this country laden with money for him, with which, when it arrives, he intends building two or three palaces, &c. His last fancy, however, beas anything we ever heard of. He imagines that he has been paying his addresses to a young lady who reciprocate his, passion, and that a day or two ago the young lady offering to kiss him, he refused the salute because previous kissing on his and her part had raised lumps on the end of his nose.

NOT HER RESIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I soffice in year journal for last Sunday a statement that Adolph Kie aschmidt and Adelaide, his wife, who that Adolph Kienachmott and Adelaide, his wife, who have become involved in a domestic difficulty, live at No. 105 avenue A. I have carried on business since the lat day of May last at that place, and for over three years on the same block, and I assure you that ne ther of the tarties resides there. My brother Adolph has been stopping there with me for about a week, but his wife mentioned in your paper, and neither of us desires to be a powerful. The about the same to be a powerful to the mention of the property of the same to be a powerful. EDWARD KLEINSCHOLD.

No. 105 avenue A.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

Preparations of the Leading Societies no., Companies in Concert and Opera—The Phiesharmonic and Mendelssohn Union—Italina and English Opera—Symphony and Plane-Soirce—Chamber Music—Sacred Organ and Orchestral Concert—Liederkranz and Arion Programmes—The New Era of Music in the Metropolis, &c. The coming musical season will undoubtedly be the

most brilliant one ever known in New York. Whether we consider the excellence of the artists announced to appear, the programmes, which comprise every pos-sible variety of music, the critical nature of a metro the fact of having at length a music hall worthy of New music. The old recipties are putting forth unwented music. The old societies are putting forth unwonted exertions to maintain the high position they have justly won, and new societies, troupes and other organizations are burnishing up and preparing for the friendly contest; their brass, road and string weapons, and laying in for their voices a stock of troches, gum drops and other antidotes to hourseness and bronchial affections. In every part of the city where a musician can be found the toot-ing of horas, growing of bassoons and trombones, squeaking of violtus and drumming of pianos assail the ear. Voices of every kind scream or bellow do, re, mi, preparatory to engaging the perplexing array of notes that comprise their part in the coming concerts, and ever looked out more starply for the uttering of false notes than do the directors of musical organizations at

The putric halls are also prepared or are in a state of preparation for the season. Irving Hall, newly painted he large hall of Messrs, Steinway is completed. The will ace it completed and probably ready for the openweight seven tons, are all up and the exterior will be finbreadth 75 feet, height 42 feet. Two galleries extend about one-third of the hall. It will comfortably seat ever 2,500 people, and 3,000 can be put in it if necessary

man makers to construct an organ for their ball which

ductor for this nesson. Next comes one of the bestvocal societies in America, the
New York MENDEASONS UNION.

This society, under the able direction of Mr. William
Berge, one of the most competent conductors in the
metropolis, will produce at Irving and Steinways' Halls,
Etijah, St. Paul, Lizate Grand Mass, Haydn's Scanon,
the Amber Witch, Lucline, and other great works. A
word to this society by way of advice. It has deservedly acquired a high reputation for the excellentmanner in which the Ruins of Athens and Lurline were
rendered by it fast season. The success of those works
was mainly attributable to the capable and painstaking
director, Mr. Herge. If the society wishes to add new
laurols to diself or maintain its previous position, it must was mainly attribution of the society wishes to and ne-director, Mr. Herge. If the society wishes to and ne-laurals to deeff or maintain its previous position, it must throw and all old fossilized ideas in regard to the get-ting up of ceneers and leave business to business men-and art to artists alone. Otherwise it will not remain a mustcal organization after the first concept. MR. PHERODIE THEMAS.

MR. PHERODIE THEMAS.

Las a host of engagements on this hands for the season.

has a host of engagements on his hands for the season. His garden concerts will continue until October, and will be succeeded by similar popular concerts given at Steinways Hall every Thursday. The symphony sources will commonce next month, at Irving Ball, and be transferred to Steinways' in November. Mr. Thomas' concerts of chamber music, in connection with Mesera. Matzka, Mosenthal, Bergner and Mason, will commence in November. Besides those engagements Mr. Thomas will conduct the Bateman, Ristori, and Brooklyn Philadelic Mason, and Brooklyn Philadel

o microcii troupe, consisting of Made-Brignodi and Ferrante, and Brignodi and Ferrante, and evand Winterbottom, will ap-november. There has rarely in of musical talent together time company. Mademoiselles-crissinger, and Brignoli's tenor-here to need comment. Carl dactist on the violin. Mr. S. a most gifted soms in piano ess and Winterbottom are said, and trembone.

Resides these concerns, Messires Bateman and Harrison will give a series of popular musical entertainments three times a week at Irving and Steffways' Halls and the Brooklyn Academy of Monic. Sacred concerts with much artists as Miss Kate McDonald, Mrs. Marie Abbott, Miss Netto Sterling, Mass Matinal Toedt, Mr. George W. Mergan, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. G. W. Colly and others, will be given during the season on Saturday and Sunday evenings, at Irving and Steinways' Halls.

CHORAL PROTVAIA.

To Festivate, which excited such attenmusical circles last season, will be
management of Mr. Lafayette Harriways Hails and Plymouth church, n and Dr. Cutler will be the direc-bir, and Mrs. Howard Paul will cason of light musical entertain

the former at their auer at Irving Hall.

concerts will be given by and grand masses, with be heard in many of our of St. Stephen's church, oue of the great events

proposes giving orchestral fluid during the season, and that during the season, and the Canservatory, on Broad-stopied an excellent plan cancel pupils will sing or by a customing themselves appearance. String quartets will be the most noticeable manner. Mr. Edward Moberbago

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give a few more of those
a the Barber of Sewile and
the lyric stage, Madame
approcretan, When Ristori
meters of the Melphane of the Melphane of the Melphane
meters of th flat the central polymers in the true of t

obers, interlarded with the company.

ACTUAL SIMENTS.

Fest ares of the coming seasons are so the coming seasons with some time and spring is gathers will have their own of and a goodly share of the same them. The big organ amounty at work during the many of the company of the seasons of th fact, and the lates each first. I sectify and soften the most obtains at the late section of sections and soften the most obtained the first of sections and soften the most obtained by the section of the section of the most obtained by the section of the sectio

quest, at No. 73 King street, on the body of John W. Brenn, a lad of nine years of age, whose death was the

A SAILOR ACCIDENTALLY KILLED .- On Sunday night Hugh Highes, a sailor, twenty-nips years of age, fell from in atte window of premises No. 82 Cherry street to the adexais, and was o severely injured that he died same hours emisequently at the New York Hospital, whither he hidd been convoyed. Coroner Wildey held an inquest in the body, and the jury rendered a variety of semidental death.